

Anti-Slavery Reporter

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Popery.

THE CHURCH OF ROME IS NEITHER CATHOLIC, APOSTOLIC OR ROMAN;

AND WHERE SHE CATHOLIC, APOSTOLIC, AND ROMAN, SHE YET WOULD NOT BE THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST.

(From the French of Napoleon Roussel.)

There is here no paradox, but a simple truth; and in order to be convinced of it, you have only to listen to me. You know that Catholic signifies universal; now to say that the Church of the Pope is Catholic, were to affirm that she fills the universe, but there are at present in the world—

500 Millions of Pagans;
5 Millions of Jews;
100 Millions of Mahometans;
60 Millions of the Greek Church;
60 Millions of Protestants.

Consequently, unless we hold that 725 million go for nothing, we cannot say that the Church of the Pope is Catholic; that she fills the universe.

Has she, then, been in former times what she is now? No. For in former times Jews and Pagans divided the earth; in former times the Pope did not even exist; and in all probability his Church did not exist before him.

Will this Church then, become some future day what she is not yet? This may be affirmed but affirmation is not proof; and until we have seen that future day, let it be acknowledged that at present the Church of the Pope is not Catholic; does not fill the universe.

But perhaps it is meant that this Church, without filling the world with his disciples, has at least disciples in all parts of the world. In this sense the Jewish Church are Catholic, for we find Jews in every land; nay, in this sense Infidelity were the Catholic Church, for Infidels are met with in all countries. And so one might go on. But even in this sense the Church of the Pope is not Catholic, for she does not extend to all kingdoms. The greatest of all, the Chinese Empire, which contains, in itself alone, a third of the population of the globe, has no Papistical organization. In Africa, Protestants occupy the south, Idolaters the centre, Mahometans the east and west; and it is only in the north, in Algeria, that a few Europeans are found. India is almost exclusively of the religion of Brahma, or Buddha; and the European army which is there, is Protestant. Thus, even in the most limited sense, it is untrue to say that the Pope's Church is universal. No doubt a few scattered missionaries, a few scattered converts, may be met with in every continent, and every kingdom; but that no more constitutes the catholicity of the Papal Church, than the presence of a few Germans in France, a few English in Germany, a few Spaniards in Italy, constitutes the catholicity of any of those nations. And if in short the point be insisted upon, and the title of universal given where it is best merited, we must accord it to Idolaters, for they are four times as numerous as the Papists; and consequently, the true Catholicity, the Pope's sense of the word, would be found to be Pagans.

Strange pretensions! In the face of more than seven hundred million souls, the Church of the Pope, which numbers about one hundred millions, exclaims: "I am Catholic! I am universal! And you, five hundred million of Idolaters; you, five million Jews; you, sixty million who follow the Greek Church; you, sixty million Protestants, taken altogether, you do not count in the population of the globe; you are not in the world; you are not men!—We, we are the world; we are men!—You are ten to one, but your ten are for zero; one, one alone has any value. We, though few in number, we are all! You innumerable though you be, you are nothing!"

Must not the power of habit on the intellect be great indeed, when such pretensions as these can be patiently listened to? But so it is. Men have always satisfied themselves with words instead of things. The Papists call themselves Catholic, that suffice; they are not so;—that does not signify! There is nothing like putting a bold face upon the matter.

But if the religion of the Pope is not universal, is it at least apostolical? We shall see. I think that by the word apostolical is meant that which is conformable to the conduct and teaching of the apostles. Now, Gregory the VIIth, who insists upon an emperor shivering, bare-headed and bare-foot, for three weeks winter days at the gate of the Papal Palace; Alexander the IIIrd, who obliges a monarch to hold his stirrup, and puts his foot upon that monarch's throat; Celestine the IIIrd, who after having placed the crown upon the head of kneeling king kicks it off again; these are Popes who humble the apostles!—like Peter, who humbles himself and weeps bitterly!—like Paul, who calls himself "one born out of due time!"—like John, who having to speak of him "whom Jesus loved," avoids even naming his name!

And John the VIIIth who made of his palace a place of prostitution, and violated women in his very churches; John the XXIVth, deposed by a council as an adulterer and a sodomite; Innocent the VIIIth, the father of sixteen children, and surmised the Father of Rome: are these Popes much like Paul, who will not even name subjects so much as named?—like James, the lawful husband of one wife only?—like Peter, who condemns even outward adorning?

And Paul the IInd, who sells ecclesiastical offices to the highest bidder; Julius the IInd, who buys the pontifical throne, the cross to sell it by retail; Leo the Xth, who equips Europe to enrich his Court; have these Popes much in common with Paul, labouring with his hands to gain a livelihood, rather than be chargeable to any of the Churches?—with John, degrading to a beggar that silver and gold he had none!—with Peter, rejecting in horror the price offered by Simon Magus for the Holy Spirit.

And Benedict the IXth, who in thirteen months poisoned six Popes; Boniface the VIIIth, who occasioned two other Popes to die in prison; Alexander the Vth, the possessor

of "par excellence," father and uncle of poisoners, and himself poisoned by the poison he had prepared for another: have these Popes any resemblance to St. John, who characterizes as murder a thought of hatred even?—to St. James, who places the surest evidence of faith in works of charity?—to St. Paul, who lays down his very life for his Master?

To sum up all these Popes, astrologers as they were, denying God, selling themselves to Satan—have they anything in common with the apostles, worshippers of God, and humble disciples of Jesus Christ.

And if I am told that, in taking the title of apostolical, the Popes do not pretend to call to mind the conduct of the apostles, but only their doctrines, I thus reply:—What connexion is there between the doctrines of the Pope, instituting the celibacy of the priests, and the apostles (married men themselves), speaking about the wives of bishops? What connexion between the doctrines of the Pope, proclaiming that a few drops of water poured on an infant's head do away with sin, and the doctrines of the apostles, saying, "that the baptism which saves, is not putting away the flesh of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience towards God?" What connexion is there between the doctrines of the Popes, who cause masses and respers to be sung in Latin, an unknown tongue to the people, and that of the apostles, who declare that they would rather speak five words in the Church with understanding, than they might teach others, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue? What connexion between the doctrines of the Popes, forbidding meat, and that of the apostles, who say, "Whatever is sold at the market, that eat, asking no questions for conscience sake?" What connexion between the doctrines of Popes (and of the present Pope also, be it remembered), forbidding the circulation of the Bible in the vulgar tongue, that is, the only language understood by the people, who wrote that Bible, addressing it to the people and writing it in the language at that time most universally known? What connexion between the doctrine of Popes, which pronounces anathemas against all who deny that man is saved by his own works, and that of the apostles, who declare that salvation comes by the word of righteousness, which man has done, but by the grace of God? To conclude: What connexion can there be between the Papal doctrine, which makes of saints, male and female, thousands and thousands of intercessors, and the apostolical doctrine, that affirms that there is only "one Mediator between God and man," namely, Jesus Christ.

But if you have neither the conduct nor the doctrine of the apostles, what have you of theirs? Is it the name? But that is claimed by all other Churches, as well as by you! Is it their writings, their Epistles, their Gospels? But all Protestant communions have these books also; the difference between the Protestants and you, being, that they read the Bible and you do not, they distribute it and you do not. Are you apostolical because you inhabit certain towns to which the apostles came, either to live, or died there? But in those same towns Pagans lived and died; are they therefore apostolical like you? or are you pagans like them? Confess that you are neither apostolical nor Catholic; and it only remains to me to show you that you are not even Roman.

Where does the weary traveller find the purest water?—in the stream that has run through a muddy channel, or at the source of the stream? Where does the scholar find the most exact version of the writings he studies? Is it not in the author's own manuscript? Well, then, in the same way, where shall we find the true Roman Church? Will it not be at its source? Where shall we find the most exact statement of its faith? Will it not be in the document which itself founded that Church—that is to say, in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans? Most certainly.

Let us then compare what Popes teach the Romans of the present day, with what St. Paul taught the Romans of old; and in order that we may not be thought to attribute to St. Paul or to the Popes and doctrines that are not really theirs, let us quote on one side, St. Paul's own letter, and on the other, the credenda of the Council of Trent.

In the fourth session, the Council of Trent (in the old Testament certain books (the Apocrypha, for instance, which they call deuterocanonical), which were written by the Jews; and yet St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Romans, declares of the Jews that, "to them were committed the oracles of God.") Therefore the Council of Trent, received by the Romans of the present day, adds something to those oracles of which the Romans of old possessed.

In the fifth session, the Council declares that the Virgin Mary is exempt from sin; while on the other hand, St. Paul, in his 3rd chapter to the Romans, declares absolutely, that "all have sinned." Therefore the doctrine of primitive Rome differs again in this point from that of modern Rome.

In the Council of the Pope we read, "If any one shall say that man is justified by faith only—let him be anathema." Now St. Paul, in his letter, concludes "that man is justified by faith, without the work of the law." According to the Pope, then, St. Paul is anathema! If any one shall say that the justification which has been granted is not increased by good works, let him be anathema." Now, as St. Paul declares, "If it be by grace, then is it no more of works," and "if it be of works, it is no more of grace." Once more, according to the Pope, St. Paul is anathema! Again here the Council—"If any shall say that to a penitent sinner, who has received the grace of justification, there remains no longer any penalty to be paid, either in this world or the next, let him be anathema." But St. Paul exclaims, "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus" (Rom. viii. 1) and thus, according to the Pope, St. Paul is still anathema!

In short, when in order worthily to conclude this achievement, we see the 255 Popish bishops joining to repeat the cry of anathema! anathema while at the close of his Epistle, St. Paul says to the Romans, "Bless, bless, and curse not," we are entitled to conclude that the Pope is not Catholic, apostolical, or Roman.

whether these titles approve the Roman Church the Church of Christ.

But after all, what does it signify to me whether I am a Catholic or not? Believers, Heretics, Infidels, Pagans, Jews, Mahometans—have they not all been by turns few and many? And why should I turn myself apostolical, when Paul the apostle blames those Christians who took the name of Peter the apostle? And, lastly, what do I want with the title or the insult of the word Roman? Have not all towns alike produced miscreants and saints? No! there is one thing only of any real consequence to me—to be a Christian, to believe in Christ, to live like Christ. I will then read His book, the Gospel; I will love His family, my brethren: I will pray to his father, my God; I will invoke His Spirit, the Holy Spirit; and thus, without speaking to myself about places or about men, I will place all my religion in Jesus Christ. And oh! how much more firm my hopes will be, resting them no longer upon men, but God! How much more simple my life, confining myself thus to one book only! How easy it will then be to escape the passions of men who dispute about such and such teachers, and in order to justify them, adopt their faults, and embrace their errors! I will have only one Teacher, only one Master, Jesus Christ, speaking to me Himself in His Holy Gospel. Yes; I will hold fast to my Bible; I will concentrate all my religious studies upon it, without allowing myself to be distracted by the clamorous pretensions of men. Are a hundred councils worth one Gospel? Are a thousand Popes worth one Saviour?

Reader, believe me: take a Bible, or at least a New Testament; read it with prayer, humility, and perseverance, and be sure that you will find there, something better than the Church of the Pope; you will find the Church of Jesus Christ, better than the fear of Purgatory—you will find the assurance of Salvation: instead of penances, you will find the pardon of your sins; and all this, not on the authority of a Priest, but on that of God Himself!

IRELAND.

The recent murder in the County Limerick is the subject of general attention, chiefly because of its political character. At the late election party feeling ran higher in the County Limerick than on any previous occasion; and the Roman Catholic clergy were divided into two sections, each of which bitterly opposed the other. The consequences were that the Dictators became that objects of popular hostility; and, as that they were thoroughly reliable. This ill-feeling, unhappily, has outlived the event which called it forth; and last month a man named Murphy was murdered, for what branch of the Ribbon code is not known. Now Crowe has fallen. On examining one of the witnesses the coroner (Mr Costello, a Roman Catholic) asked, "Was Crowe denounced from the altar by the priest for voting for Colonel Dickson?"—the witness stated he was. This locality being swamped with wretched hovels licensed to sell whiskey, is calculated to increase crime of every sort.

The Cork Examiner reports favorably upon the prospects of the crops.—The weather during the week was warm and the crops have been, consequently, retarded in growth; but the rain which fell last week effected some improvement in their appearance. The potato crop is in excellent condition. The accounts respecting it are of a most cheering character, especially those from this county and the counties of Waterford and Kerry. Some fears, we believe, are entertained of the crops in Wexford; but there is a continuance of the present weather, we expect these fears will be removed.

THE IRISH REVIVAL.

BELFAST, 13th July, 1859.

The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Belfast to his brother in Toronto, relative to the Revivals going on at present in the North of Ireland. The writer is thoroughly reliable.

This part of Ireland is in a very different state from what it was in your time here. About Christmas, last year, a few young men commenced a prayer-meeting in Connor, (about 16 miles from Belfast,) for the purpose of supplicating the Almighty for his Holy Spirit to be poured out on their Ministers and congregations; they had not long held their meetings until there were several conversions on account of sin, and the subjects of conviction were greatly distressed both in body and in mind; some of them for a short period, others for days, but ultimately, they found exceeding happiness, and peace in Christ. Several of them went to other parts of the country showing what had been done for their souls, wherever they went conversions followed; so, that now, in Ballymena, Ballymoney, Castledawson, Coleraine, Carrickfergus, Larne, and in fact over the most of the North of Ireland the inhabitants are very much changed for the better. In Belfast, the principle houses of worship, there are prayer-meetings almost every evening, and it is quite common at some of these meetings for as many as eight or nine individuals to be stricken down, and shout out for mercy on account of their sins.

Some of them, as in the cases at the commencement, at Connor, get peace in an hour or so, others have to be carried home, and remain in bed for days, and are so weak as to be obliged to remain in bed, for, in some instances, two or three weeks, and appear unwell of anything but praising God. That these conversions are the work of the Holy Spirit cannot be doubted, as it is quite usual for young persons of both sexes, who, prior to their being stricken down, could not have talked rationally on religious subjects, nor was it known that they ever offered up a prayer, less have attempted to speak in public, but are quite willing, after they have found peace to address any audience in their own simple way, and so far as I have heard or known, they are all very sound in the doctrine of salvation, giving all glory to God, through Christ, and looking upon themselves as nothing. Many of them, even girls of 10 or 11 years of age, have

offered up prayers in public; that for sublimity, and pathos, have, we believe, seldom been surpassed by the greatest Divines.

These conversions are not confined to prayer-meetings or to where God's word is preached—many are taken suddenly in their own houses or elsewhere, the whole of them, however, manifest the same traits—that is, first they find Christ, and then endeavour to bring others to him, and their love for each other is a great expression.

When a person is stricken down, a Minister of the Gospel, however talented, is not able to give him or her so much consolation as one who has been in similar circumstances; there is a sympathy between them that others do not feel. In some families, as many as six or seven have been ill at the same time. I may mention there is no other part here where so many conversions have taken place as about Sandy-row, where, as you know, in former times, there was nothing but rioting, particularly at this season of the year. Now there is little else going on in their houses but praying and singing, and in the streets, open air preaching every evening; indeed this is the case all over Belfast. On 29th June there was a large meeting in the Rotunda Gardens, at which, from fifteen to twenty thousand people attended. They were in groups all over the Garden, and were addressed by ministers and young converts. It would have delighted you to have seen the Sandy-row people going home from that meeting, singing the praises of God instead of playing party tunes on the fife, and drum, which has been for years the employment of the people in that locality, and up to the 11th inst. On Sabbath last, the Rev. Mr. Guinness preached to about 30,000 persons in Macdaniel's Common, at the head of Donegal street. After reading what I have stated, you will come to the conclusion that there is a great change in this part of the country. Surely there is a great call to professors of religion to examine their hearts and ways, and turn to the Lord.

MORE ABOUT RED RIVER.

It would be well that our readers and the whole of our Canadian population, being more or less interested in the opening up of the great North West, would take more interest in carrying out the suggestions given to the world by the last survey made by Mr. Dawson. Very few having seen the book itself, but, having seen it, we cannot but call the attention of our business community to the fact that Mr. Dawson states that, were the route opened as laid down on his maps, we could go from Thudon bay to the navigable waters of the Pacific, via Fort Garry, in ten days and a half, or by a little extra speed on the lakes and roads in eight and a half. It is not modestly to say, that gentlemen interested in the Hudson's Bay Company should go about from place to place endeavoring to deter people from going via Fort William, and doing all they can to persuade those that have gone, that the route can never be opened! That you can go by St. Pauls to Fort Garry next summer in nine days—in fact, they will talk as long as you choose to listen to them, and will try to lead you to suppose them very much interested in the opening of the Fort William route, at the same time doing all they can to kill it. Far better they should come out boldly and say we have worked for the Hudson's Bay Company and do not desire they should lose the fine hunting grounds, or see settlers take possession of the country north and north-west of Lake Superior. Let any gentleman who may read this article take a trip to Fort William; let him visit the north shore and see in many places the native copper lying in large lumps on the surface of the rocks; let him enquire as to the quantity of fish caught by the Hudson's Bay Company, and the fur obtained by the Indians for the Hudson's Bay Company in the north and West country, and then consider the effect the settling of that country would have on the Hudson's Bay property. They know full well that once roads are opened and travel commenced on the route to Red River, that settlers will speedily follow, and they be driven further back. This does not soil their views; but, like many other and will supplies, they have had their day and will soon be driven out altogether. One argument used by the friends of St. Pauls route is, that it is the natural channel of communication and much more easily made than that via Fort William. Now this I believe not to be the case; besides our object is to see the Red River people—aye, and those of our friends on the Pacific—are long coming to Toronto or Montreal, disposing of their furs, etc., in our Canadian markets, and bringing our goods to the Indians for better for the trade should be diverted through Canada then to St. Pauls. But this does not suit the Hudson's Bay gentlemen,—therefore the public should not make any stir in the matter. This might have done some years back, but not now. We trust the press will give our ideas publicity so that all may judge of the benefit to be derived by opening this trade. No matter what Mr. Ellice may say to the contrary, we feel assured the Duke of Newcastle is deeply interested in the opening of the North West and the general welfare of Canada.—Colonial Correspondent.

The cost of the several colonies of the British Empire at the expense of the British exchequer, in the year 1857, was £4,867,937 in 1858; £4,804,956, in 1859; £4,466,210, in 1864; and £3,845,018 in 1865. In 1867 the list was as follows:—Cape of Good Hope, £242,723; Mauritius, 74,881; Bermuda, £158,061; St. Helena, £62,640; Heligoland, £1,279; the Ionian Islands, £52,045; Falkland, £6,389; Hong Kong, £93,765; Malacca, £163,811; the Bahamas, £23,045; Honduras, £39,202; West Indies, £205,931; Canada, £366,484; Nova Scotia, £154,689; New Brunswick, £9,430; Prince Edward's Island, £1,509; New Foundland, £30,114; Vancouver's Island, £210; the West Coast of Africa, £156,081; Ceylon, £19,379; Labuan, £2,144; North Australia, £2,666; West Australia, £24,769; New South Wales, £250,574; Tasmania, £99,936; and New Zealand, £113,995.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer is a very valuable article, one that it would be well for every household to have at hand, in case of bruises, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, colds, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure.

Arrival of the "Indian."

Father Point, Aug. 28.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, arrived at this point at 11 o'clock this morning. Her dates are four days later than those by the steamships *America* and *Alma*.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

On the 13th instant a conference of Austrian and French plenipotentiaries took place, and lasted two hours. A counter-declaration at Paris arrived on that day. The second Austrian plenipotentiary, M. von Saurma, had not left Zurich for Vienna, as reported.

On the 14th there was a *Te Deum* in honor of the late Napoleon. All the plenipotentiaries and members of the Federal Council, were present. The French ambassador, M. de Lagrange, sat on the right, and the Austrian Minister on the left, of the President, M. Stumacher.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* asserts that the Conference had come to a dead lock. The Ministerial Council of Vienna insists in very strong terms on the stipulations of the Treaty of Villafraia being carried out at Paris. The Emperor Napoleon exhibited symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the French journals in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi, attracted but to this feeling.

On the 15th and 16th instant the plenipotentiaries held two sittings, but were engaged at the festivities.

EXERCISE.—The Paris fete had commenced, and the entry of the troops, headed by Napoleon, was very successful.

The Emperor had granted a full amnesty to all political offenders.

The grand military spectacles at the theatres, which were prohibited out of consideration to the Austrian Minister, had been permitted to re-appear.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—R. Spence & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding showery weather. Flour steady, but French advanced to 10s 12d. Wheat very dull, and quotations maintaining. The French wheat is in good condition, and is estimated to be 9s 6d to 9s 7d. Corn declined, and offered freely at a cheap, though not quotable, lower price: yellow 5s 6d to 5s 10d; white 7s to 7s 6d.

Pork was heavy, and holders were suffering at a slight decline: quotations, however, are nominal. Lard was dull but steady.

Sugar quiet. Coffee dull.

Ashe's dull: sales of pearls at 22s, and of pots at 2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, 16th.—Wheat steady, and holders decline to accept. Money Market slightly easier. Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 94½ to 95½ for money and account.

LATEST MARKETS.

Wednesday noon.—Breadstuffs quiet. London, Wednesday noon.—Consols are 94½ to 95½ for both money and account.

NAPOLEON NINETEEN YEARS AGO.

The following is the proclamation which Louis Napoleon issued on landing at Boulogne, in 1840:

"I appear among you as a warm and true democrat and republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The Democratic Republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her minister. Never will I try to clothe myself in imperial robes. May my heart cease to beat on the day when I shall forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my mouth be forever shut if I ever say a word against the Republic or sovereignty of the French people. May I be cursed should I suffer that in my name doctrines were taught contrary to the democratic principle and the government of the Republic. May I be condemned if I should lay a treasonable hand against the rights of the people, be it even with their consent, or against their will, by force. And now believe me as I do believe you, and may this call from me be like a prayer from heaven. *Vive la Republique!*"

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE WAR.—The *Debate* publishes a table showing the respective losses of the allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy:

At Montebello—Allies, 7,000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrians, 13,000 engaged, 1150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro—Allies, 21,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded; Austrians, 24,000 engaged, 2100 killed and wounded. Magenta and Turin—French, 55,000 engaged, 4400 killed and wounded, 2000 prisoners, and 1 cannon; Austrians, 75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners, and 4 cannon. Melegnano—French, 16,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded; Austrians, 18,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners. Solferino—Allies, 143,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners; Austrians, 170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners, and 30 cannon.

According to this statement the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies was 24,360, and of the Austrians 38,650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was 9300, while the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took 40 pieces of cannon, and the Austrians only 1.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian, writing from London, on the 29th of July, says:

"The Presbytery of London is about to lay the foundation stone of a new church at Millwall, a manufacturing suburb of the metropolis, renowned for the building of the Great Eastern. That mighty sea-giant still lies in the river. On Tuesday next, by invitation of Mr. Scott Russell, the Presbytery will meet on board, and proceed in a procession of boats to the spot where the new building is to stand. Mr. Russell, the well-known contractor for the ship, and the son of a Scottish Minister, is to officiate in laying the foundation stone of this edifice, which is chiefly intended for the Scottish artisans engaged in various works in the neighborhood, and many of whom have been employed in constructing the Great Eastern. There is some fitness in having the first religious service held on board this ship conducted by the Presbytery of London, seeing that the head to which its erection has been entrusted, and the hands by which it has actually been reared are to so great extent Scottish and Presbyterian, and we trust His divine conduct, will hear the petitions of his servants for the safety of those who commit themselves to this wonderful vessel. Her appearance now fills the vision with awe. Nothing is more striking than the contrast between the littleness of the men employed on her and the grandeur of her work; and while we are amazed at what creatures so small have accomplished, we are equally struck by the apparent weakness of those to whom the guidance of a fabric so immense over the fields of ocean is to be entrusted."

The Foundation of the last Pier of the Victoria Bridge.

We yesterday had an opportunity of paying our respects to the bottom of the St. Lawrence, at the site of the last pier of the Grand Trunk Bridge. The coffer-dam of this pier is now completed and the water pumped out, so that we were able to descend into a chamber some two and twenty feet below the surface of the river. The mud and loose gravel has, however, still to be removed in order to get to the rock, which is to serve for the true foundation of the pier. This involves an additional excavation of some seven feet. The perfection to which the system of bridge-building has now been brought by the contractors of the Victoria Bridge is such that only two months have been required from the commencement of the coffer dam to the present state of completion, and it is expected that the whole of the pier will be ready for the placing of the tubes in six weeks from this time. No one who has not witnessed the extent of work required for such a structure can conceive with anything like precision of the multifarious and persevering labors involved in its execution. Some idea, however, may be formed from the fact that a water-tight chamber of dimensions large enough to contain the pier has to be formed, in water of twenty to twenty-two feet deep, with an irregular bottom and in a current running, per log, ten miles an hour. The process by which this is effected, is first by sinking a barge of sixty feet in length, loaded with stone, at some distance in advance of the intended pier. This serves for a breakwater. Next another breakwater formed of crib work and loaded with stones is sunk still nearer, in fact in immediate proximity to the site of the pier. Then comes a singular protection called a "heading." In the eddy formed by this heading the coffer dam is made. It is constructed by sinking a frame of horizontal timbers to the bottom; by driving outside and all round this frame of piles, which are strengthened once more by horizontal beams. This forms the inside wall. An outside wall some twelve feet distant is then formed in a similar way, and the interval is filled with clay rammed hard. It is a moment of considerable anxiety and excitement pertaken in by all engaged on the work when the puddling is reported complete, and the attempt is made to free the interior of the dam from water.

So many unsuccess incidents may have occurred, that nothing but demonstration is enough to prove that the dam is really what it is. We saw more than one pile which, having struck on a boulder, was diverted from its course and had its lower end projected into the chamber. No evil had resulted from this circumstance; but flaws of various kinds are not uncommon, and, of course, any one, however small, is at once found by the pressure of so great a body of water. Springs, too, not unfrequently rise up out of the bottom of the dam. In this case the pumps draw at once, and the dam is as tight as it is possible to make it. The next difficulty arises from the removal of the loose stuff at the present bottom. This, of course, weakens the foundation of the dam, and may offer an entrance to the water. Should everything go right the masonry will be commenced in a week or eight days, and as we have stated, the pier will be finished in five or six weeks. We have already, on several occasions, given a full account of the superstructure of tubes; the manner in which they are laid; and the precautions necessary against the phenomenon of expansion and contraction, and the still more curious phenomenon of deflection, caused by the upper part of the tube heaving more than the lower one. We, therefore, need not repeat anything already said on these heads. In returning from the bridge, we looked in at the blacksmith's shop. Here we saw the process of setting up the walls of the tubes from the plates, which form the integral parts. The process is marvellously rapid. The plates to be rivetted have the holes already punched. Cold rivets are inserted in some of these holes, so as to hold the pieces together temporarily. They are then suspended from a traveller which runs between the two parts of a rivetting machine. This a lateral motion may be communicated by the motion of the traveller, while a tackle raises or lowers the plates. A furnace is close at hand, where the rivets are being heated. A boy places two of them in the appropriate holes. One of these is then adjusted against a fixed hammer head, and another hammer head moved by an hydraulic press is immediately set in motion by the turn of a screw. This drives the bolt through, making the head simultaneously. In this way a rivet is set in its place in a very few seconds. The rivets themselves are made in a similar manner. The utmost activity prevails in every branch of the work, and there is no doubt that apart from some unforeseen occurrences the bridge will be completed within the time promised.—*Montreal Herald.*

ANOTHER ABDUCTION BY ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(From the *Waterloo Advertiser*.)

A very singular case of abduction is just now creating some excitement in this neighborhood. It appears that a French Canadian woman, named Daniels, of respectable age and respectable appearance, has been for many years a resident of Ely, in this county. Her husband, who was a well-to-do farmer, met a violent death about three years ago, and his widow has since resided with a son, at the old homestead. This son, Mr. Francis Daniels, a Protestant, and Mrs. Daniels herself, formerly a Roman Catholic, has recently embraced the Protestant faith. Mrs. Daniels has several married daughters in Ely, some of whom are members of the Catholic Church, and it is said have witnessed with no little alarm the recent conversion of their mother. On the 15th inst. her mother was forcibly dragged from her house, in spite of the remonstrances of his wife and a neighbor who happened to be at hand, by an interesting family party of ten, among whom were several relatives and three married daughters of the outraged woman. Mrs. Daniels was forcibly thrust into a cart which was in waiting, gagged to prevent her cries for assistance, and in this state driven violently to St. Cesaire, a distance of 50 miles, where she was restrained in the house of a relative. Her son, accompanied by an officer, gave good chase, and arrived in St. Cesaire almost as soon as the woman and her kidnappers, but was driven away by threats of violence from overwhelming numbers. Application was, we believe, made to Mr. Gosselin, Chief of the Police at Montreal, and to the Hon. the Attorney-General, who went to the house of the man at St. Cesaire, where Mrs. Daniels was confined, and take her deposition; but this plan was found impracticable without a larger force than was at the disposal of her friends. Subsequently, however, the woman was rescued, and brought as far as this place on her way home. Here she was again arrested, by officers from St. Cesaire, upon a charge of theft, which it is alleged was merely a trick for her recovery. At this place a number of self-appointed constables were on the point of rescuing her; but better counsels prevailed, and she was allowed to return, very much against her will. The poor old woman is probably verging upon 70, and we trust the foul wrong of which she appears to have been the victim, may be speedily redressed, and deserved punishment meted out to the guilty. It is alleged by her friends that the object of her kidnapping is to carry her away from the dreaded influence of Protestantism, and on the other hand they declare that she was about to contract an imprudent marriage, from which they were determined to restrain her. Such an outrage, perpetrated upon a poor old woman, in open daylight, and in a civilized country, is sufficiently disgraceful and revolting. We trust the investigation which will doubtless follow may not prove that the wrong has been perpetrated in the name of religion.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The village of Trenton and its vicinity have been for several days in a great state of anxiety, on account of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. John Smith, of Trenton Mills. He left home for Cobourg on the morning of the 3rd instant, by the six o'clock train, stating when he left, that business might take him to Toronto, and if so, he would probably take a trip to Niagara Falls. He was recognized at the station at Cobourg, but is believed to have gone on by the seven train. Since then nothing has been heard of him, no track nor trace of him has been found. Fears are entertained by many for his safety, and the most gloomy surmises are indulged in that he has come to his death by violent means. It is apprehended that he left Toronto for the Falls immediately on his arrival, as that was the day Blondin performed his extraordinary feat, and amidst that vast concourse of people, it is feared, he might have had foul play. He had a large sum of money with him. He was about five feet six inches in height, well proportioned, fair complexion, and rather thin build, with a high white hat, a broad black band round it, and carried a leather valise in his hand. He was an Englishman by birth, with a strong East Riding of Yorkshire or North Lincolnshire accent. He has left a wife and three children, who are in a state bordering on distraction. He was about 40 years of age.

Trenton daily papers, with all papers west of Trenton, Canadian and American, including those of Niagara and Hamilton, will confer a great favour on the community at Trenton, and on the anxious wife in particular, by inserting this paragraph.

J. S. THOMSON,
T. J. JEFF,
GEO. H. GORDON,
DAVID ROX.
—Globe.

MURDER AT CAMPELLFORD.

We learn with deep sorrow and dismay that another dreadful murder has been committed within the limits of this County. The unfortunate victim is a farmer named John Renney, residing in the neighborhood of Campelford, in the Township of Seymour. The murderer is a man named John Gibb, between whom and Renney there has been much ill feeling for some months past, on account of the loss sustained by Renney from the sedition of Gibb, who closed a mortgage held by the latter on Renney's land. However this may be, this much is certain, that Renney, having had all his worldly prospects destroyed by becoming responsible for certain debts of Gibb, entertained no friendly feelings towards him, and on Monday last, Friday, used to him the most abusive and provoking language. Gibb, who bears the reputation of being very passionate, warned his opponent that if he persisted in such language he would strike him, and on his persisting and coming up to him he did so, but whether with his fist only or with a stone in his hand, we are not correctly informed. He hit him too true that Renney fell with the blow, striking his head on a stone with fatal effect. The murderer immediately made his escape, taking the cars, as is supposed, at Brighton, leaving them at Kingston, and thence escaping to the United States.

The following description has been supplied to us by Mr. Hayes, to whom we are also indebted for other information:—

Five feet, eight inches high; age, thirty-five; complexion, fair but sunburnt—nose thin and straight—chin long and bony—face long and thin—generally well shaped—brown. Had on a loose shooting coat and dandy pantaloons. He took with him a double barrel gun. He is supposed to have taken the cars at Brighton, going east on Friday night, and to have left the train at Kingston.—*Cobourg Star.*

Davis' Pain Killer.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has a larger sale. Its value is proved as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it. It cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus or Asiatic cholera.—*Montreal Telegraph.*

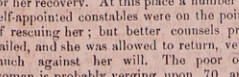
THE INTELLIGENCER.

EMERGENCY AT WASHINGTON.—Edmund French, engineer and parkward of the Bureau of Construction of the United States Treasury Department, was arrested on the 10th instant at Washington, in order of the Secretary of the Treasury, on a charge of forging certificates and receipts with the intent of defrauding the United States Government. An examination of the charges against him showed false entries and vouchers to the extent of \$5,000. French was required to give bail in the sum of 10,000 for his appearance at the Criminal Court. He is a man of good family, and a brother of the Rev. Dr. French, formerly pastor of the Church of the Epiphany in the City of Washington. He was at one time Engineer of the Croton Works in New York, and had previously borne an excellent character for probity. He resided in quiet rural style near Washington, and his ample salary of \$3,000 seemed quite sufficient for the wants of himself and family.

GREAT FIRE IN TORONTO.—The *Colonist* gives an account of a most disastrous fire which broke out on the corner of Gould and Victoria streets yesterday morning, in the workshop of Mr. Armitage, marble cutter, which together with a quantity of finished and partly finished marble work, was destroyed. His family escaped from their dwelling, which was also destroyed. The fire extended to some dozen other dwellings, which were all consumed, and a quantity of valuable furniture destroyed. Loss estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Water scarce in the tanks.

New Advertisements.

Money to Lend.—R. P. Jollett, Information Wanted of Maria Smith. Toll Gates to Let.—Thomas J. Higgins, Trust and Loan Company Sale of Lands. A Card.—E. Stevenson, M. D. Relief in Ten Minutes. Great English Remedy.



The Intelligencer.

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"One of the Stirling Eclipses," will see that "Ball," is bowling at "Stumps," and therefore occupying the same ground. "B. B." will appear in our next.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

We know not if the fact is remembered, but nevertheless it is the fact, that the greater portion of the stock of the United States Bank, as incorporated by Congress, was owned in England, and led to the belief that England, in an indirect manner, by acting upon the Board of Directors, in some measure controlled the political movements of a large portion of the people of the United States; therefore, when this institution actually entered the political arena, and attempted to control the elections, in order to ensure the renewal of its charter, it had raised the antagonism of a large mass of the opponents of the Bank. In addition to this, it had to make its stand against one of the most popular men in the United States. The Bank entered the arena against Andrew Jackson—the Bank sought to crush Andrew Jackson—in which movement it was unwise. Andrew Jackson triumphed, and the Bank went to the wall. This was about 20 years ago, and we believe while it existed under its old charter, it was one of the best institutions in the world. The Bank of the United States was managed by one Nicholas Biddle, and failing to obtain a renewal of the charter from Congress, he was content to take a charter from the State Legislature of Pennsylvania. But he saw that the prestige of the Bank was gone, and therefore retired from its management. But before this event took place, and before the original charter expired, he felt it was his duty to step in and relieve the trading community from the worst portion of the crisis of 1836 and '37. He felt that the corporation, great and wealthy as it was, was bound to identify itself with the commerce of those whose business it had conducted and enjoyed for years. The Bank has never experienced such an act of consideration from those moneyed institutions, which it has incorporated with pecuniary and special powers and privileges.

England was an older country—was more advanced—more mature—more real in her substance than was the United States; consequently she had money to lend, and the United States were in a position to borrow, as is always the case with those countries less advanced, which by trade and commerce are brought into connection with the more mature. Canada is in this position, as are the United States. The Railway of the United States, built at an early period and her Canals, built and cut by the labour of British people, paid for by British capital. And so it is with Canada; the system of borrowing being much facilitated by the low rate of interest in England, and by the wish, on the part of speculators in England, to make large fortunes by contributing to our necessities, it has been very much overdone; and together have produced the crisis, from which we are now suffering. And yet we find, by recurring to the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency, that the Banks generally are of one opinion, that the crisis and the distress have been produced by the action of our own people alone, and by the existence of small Banks, of which we have a few; very few, two few indeed to do any good, and certainly not enough to do any harm. We dissent from this opinion; and insist it was only advanced to ward off the fact, that our monetary institutions did not step forward to do their duty, as the Bank of the United States on a similar occasion did its duty. We insist the English speculator who desired to increase his rate of interest, is quite as much to blame as our Canadian purchasers; and we insist that the Bank returns, as published by the Auditor General, show the smaller Banks to be quite as healthy a condition as their more bulky brethren. But to return to the crisis of 1856. When the Americans found they had been induced to buy over freely from the British merchant—when they found, as we find, they as well as we had borrowed too much for public works from advanced and mature England, they, to prevent the increase of mischief which would have occurred from a commercial convulsion, such as 1857 brought about, induced those of the more enlightened institutions which were in a position to

do it, to meet their foreign indebtedness. And it was done. Our monetary institutions have done no such thing. At that period the Bank of England and the Bank of the United States as it existed under its congressional charter, interfered with their credit to ward off the evil, and they succeeded in doing it, although many had to go by the board who were not in a sound position. We ask what interference did the public experience from the Banks in Canada? How far did they step forward to interpose their credit between the foreign creditor and the home trader? The Bank of England and the Bank of the United States, enabled the debtor to wind up his affairs, and ward off the worst part of the crisis, but no such relief came to assist Canada trade—all were upon their own resources, and winding up. To make the evil of the foreign force than it otherwise would have been more than it sought from those who pretended to be their neighbours advisers, but who in fact were spies upon their actions, to blacken their positions to their creditors in order to insure the realization of a few pounds of costs and fees. Since then matters have not mended in this particular, but have grown worse. Will any one pretend to tell us, that had our Banks with their great reputation, stepped forward twelve months ago, and lent to the wholesale trader Bank Post Bills at twelve months date, that the relief would not have been instantaneous?

The credit of the Banks was good in England, and securities of this nature with six per cent interest, would have been taken up as soon as offered, and would have relieved the country until the soil could have brought forth its fruit, as it has done, thanks to a bounteous Providence. Once the wholesale debtors restored to credit, as he would have been, with such an operation, the reaction here would have been long, and at this moment money would have been as plentiful here as it is in other borrowing countries. The fact is, we are constantly boasting of the advantages we derive from our connection with Great Britain, but the selfishness of those parties and these institutions, who could make those advantages available in time of need, deprives us of the benefits we should enjoy, and leaves us in a worse position than those who are not so advantageously connected. Of course, no one would have expected that the Post Bills would have been lent without security, but we contend security could be given here, which could not be made available in England by individuals. It was, therefore, the mere conversion and exchange of the nature of security offered here, and the country would have been relieved. There would have been no jealousy or rivalry on the Stock Exchange or in the money market where these new securities were presented—they would have had the confidence of our financial agents in England, and of the financial agents of our banks, and thus situated would have stood well in the English money market. Individuals, as well as Joint Stock Companies of advanced standing, would have sought them. In this manner the ordinary credit of the mercantile community, which was for the moment paralyzed, would have had time to rally, the mischief would have been obviated and the crisis triumphantly overcome.



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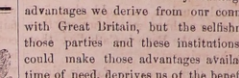
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FOR SALE,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE
TRUST & LOAN COMPANY
OF UPPER CANADA.

1
LOT No. 4, on East side Pinnacle Street,
in Belleville, half an acre of Land with
large Hotel, in good repair. Also, Water
Lot, B. adjacent, with good Storehouse and
Wharf, Mortgaged by J. C. Bonter.

2
Village Lots 9 and 10 in Trantoe, a
village, with a good Storehouse and

It has been erected a large lannery - the lower part of stone. The Building is in perfect repair, and well adapted for a Brewery, or other manufacturing purpose. A very fine engine and boiler, in good order almost new, on the premises. Mortgaged by Denis Macaulay.

2
An eligible Lot in the village of Haydon Corners, near Belleville, with good farm house and Store, &c. Mortgaged by W. L. Bizz.

The above properties are offered for sale

sold at low prices, and on very liberal
 terms. Apply to James Jamison, Esq.,
 Belleville, or to
 JOHN PATTON, Commissioner.
 Kingston, 29th Aug. 1859. 82w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PAIN EXPELLER
 (REGISTERED)
 PAIN EXPELLER
 BALSA

A little of this will cure many of
 the most certain and speediest
 and most certain and speediest

And confirmed Coughs, they give the most
mediate and perfect relief, and when gran-
dity to take cold exists, and a troublesome
Cough succeeds the slightest exposure,
Wafers produce the most marked results.
At once relieve the Cough and other symp-
toms, and entirely remove that morbid irrita-
tion and weakness of the Lungs which give rise
to the complaint. The medical properties
combined in an agreeable form, and pleasant

the taste, so that any child will readily
them; and they are warranted to give re-
ten minutes after use in all cases.

**Price 25 cents per box. For sale by
R. Holden, M. Sawyer, & E. Chandler, Dis-
tricts, Belleville.**

TIME BRINGS CHANGES

THE subscriber's Lease of Jonas Can-
Mill having expired, begs to inform
Farmers, that he has no further connec-
tion with that Establishment, that would

He would further beg to state that he be prepared to purchase all kinds of Grains at his Flour and Feed Store door north of Papineau's Hotel, on Street.

N. B.—All accounts due the subscriber for goods purchased at Cannon's Mills, are requested to be paid to him at his place forthwith.

Belleville, August 26, 1853.

ADVERTISING
IS THE LIFE OF TRADE

If you have New Goods to sell, let the people know

It..... ADVE

If you have old goods,
which you wish to get rid
of, to make room for fresh
stock, let this paper
speak for you against the national schools.
It..... ADVE

If you have removed to a
new store, let your old
friends know where to find
you..... ADVE

If you are at the old stand and new shops have made its front look dingy, you will make up the loss if you

If you are a retailer, and want small cash purchasers

If you are a wholesale merchant, and wish to extend your business, the way to bring customers, from whom you may select the

good and reject the bad, and to do as the largest importers in New York do..... ADV

If you have lost money during the crisis..... ADV

If you gained money when others lost, you will make more if you..... ADV

If you have property to sell..... ADV

Do not believe that there is nobody to buy. Transactions are made every day

! STORE.

the Gro- thanks is custo- he has occupied to keep

by those who ADV.

If you have building materials to sell, you will save yourself the trouble of seeking a customer, at the risk of not finding him, if you . . . ADV.

If you have houses to let, there are many new corners in the towns who cannot traverse the whole place, but whom you can reach if you . . . ADV.

If you are in need of a

situation, do not be satisfied by asking your friends alone, but seek a larger circle

There may be people looking for such as you, who will never hear of you, unless you

If you want a clerk, porter, groom, gardener, domestic servant, or other person, you will save an im-

If you wish to borrow
 money or to lend..... ADV
 If you are an insurance
 agent, you can both increase
 your business, and lessen
 your risks, if you..... AF
 If you are a professional
 man, do not stand upon
 your dignity, and remain
 unknown, but tell the pub-
 lic who you are, and where
 you live..... ADV

If you are a merchant, you do not imagine that you can get along without making yourself known. Your place of business is generally more difficult to find than the shop of a merchant, and therefore you should . . . **ADV.**

Whoever you are, do not imagine that the announcement of your business in a respectable newspaper will lower you in the public es-

tionation. If you are the
gentle to advertise, the
sooner you abandon trade
the better..... ADV

TO SELL OR LE

A STORE and Lot situated in
the village of Smithville, formerly
by A. M. Ross.
Apply to R. P. JELLETT, Esq.
Belleville, August 27th, 1888.

MARCO HOT

MADE BY
SIMON MACKENZIE
IN THE
VILLAGE OF HASTINGS
COUNTY OF HASTINGS, Canada.
Good accommodations for Traders,
good Stables and Sheds, and trusty
always on hand.
Hastings, Nov. 18th, 1854.

NUMBER 35

NUMBER 35

BER 35.

Christian to the
the number of
almshouses amounts
number of passen-

last to get into
ing of the passen-
the midst of a
sed for several
one, of course,
with him any of
the Silistria, so
that of famine
in the transport.
or creatures under
ble bones, black

the day after the inquiry immediately the parties will be last Seyd Pasha list. But for his is cruelty all the been saved. It is this inquiry will is of all the na- on board of the . Among those ussians, and both opinion, we ask.

Turkish dignitaries
minent among them
charged with so im-
enquiry into the
ans at Jeddah - is
having committed

FROM IRELAND.

the London Times.
s are making spas-
s their readers—in-
members of the Phre-

idea that something
visit to Europe of
great champion of
and of slavery in
America. It appears
that the interesting
directed towards
and that here in
expect his presence
land at some expos-
an invading army.

and worst form, has
up in that quarter.
appearance there has
noticed in the local
is now told with
than usual, and is
as a flying rumor,—
says :—
say that so far as has
ervation, in the rural
miles around the city,
being very general.—
has come to our
field of fifteen acres
in the adjacent sta-

gaily cultivated, the
at one time expected
w become absolutely
cases half and even
ps have been lost.—
ndent informs us that
with deadly virulence
Kinsale to Clonakilty.
istrict this year was
ge breadth as it had
e years, but in yield
een greatly superior.
er, in no year has the
led. The potato melts

As not worth the
With regard to the
district, the same cor-
at wheat has been
productive as in 1858,
and much more prolific,
produce, but far better
tion."

HING IN DUBLIN.

species of protection
premises of a Pro-

in by a Romish mag-
police, but out-door
appear not to fare
ands of metropolitan
man, named Good-
treated by a mob,
Custom House Quay,
e, instead of arresting
ts the preacher, and
st him before the
e law breakers are al-
impunity, while the
of receiving the pro-
approved and put to

constable swore that
respectable preacher
a prisoner—was sur-
y mob. Why, then,
e of the disorderly
constable deposed that
r, and that the foot-
In this he was con-
named Mullan, who
t, and who deposed
ss without interrup-
brought the terrible
edridge that he had
Bible and preached.

Two boys struck Goodridge had also was arrested. The hen Mr. Goodridge off the steps, and was afraid a "face-plate, but Mr. Good-itness corroborates the Custom House se up; that a disor-

investigators of the ar-
residing magistrate.
th the decision of
the legality of out-
gred Mr Goodridge.
ate him for the in-
to! The partisan
dly mob are allow-
the species of pro-
estants in the city
ry Sentinel.

10

